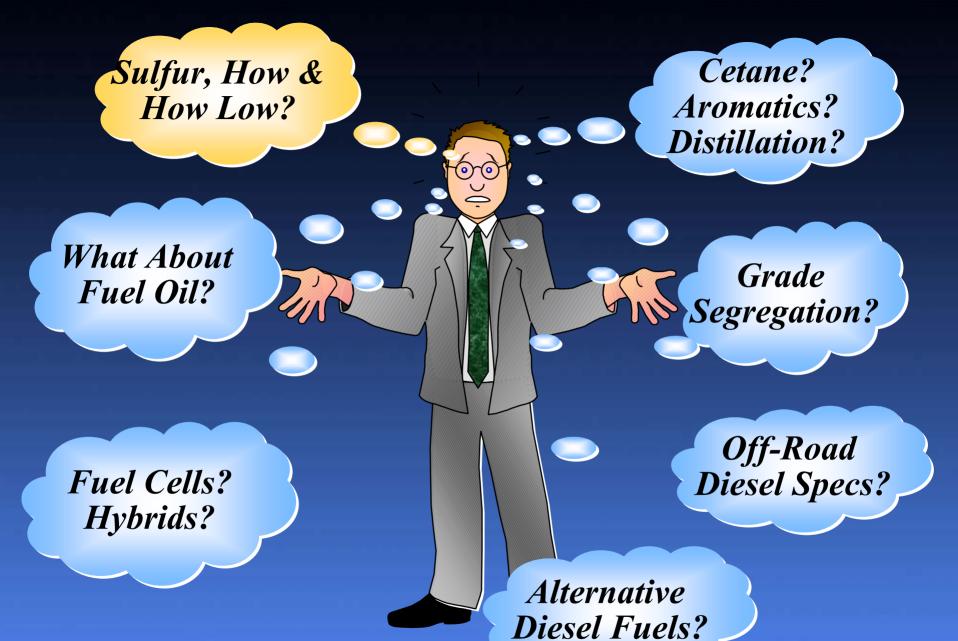
The Lower it Goes, The Tougher it Gets!









The Lower It Goes, The Tougher It Gets!



- What is ULSD and why is it so difficult to produce?
- Can you revamp your existing unit?
- What are the operational and refinery issues?
- What are the capacity and flexibility issues?

What Is Ultra-Low Sulfur Diesel?



- 500 wppm S has been a common world specification.
- The EU spec will be likely be 10 ppm at the refinery gate
- The Swedish class one limit is 10 ppm S
- In the US, most refiners are designing for 5 to 8 ppm out of their hydrotreaters

Hydroprocessing Solutions to Clean Fuels

■ ULSD Fundamentals: Feed issues



■ New unit design considerations





Sulfur Species Reactivity

Sulfur Species

Most Difficult Species

Thiophenes

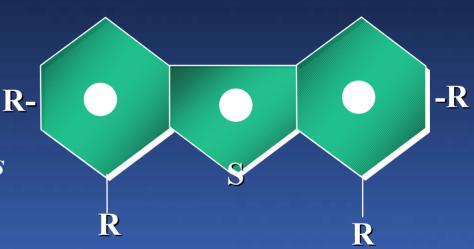
Benzothiophenes

Non-Thiophenes

Dibenzothiophenes

Mono-Beta-Dibenzothiophenes

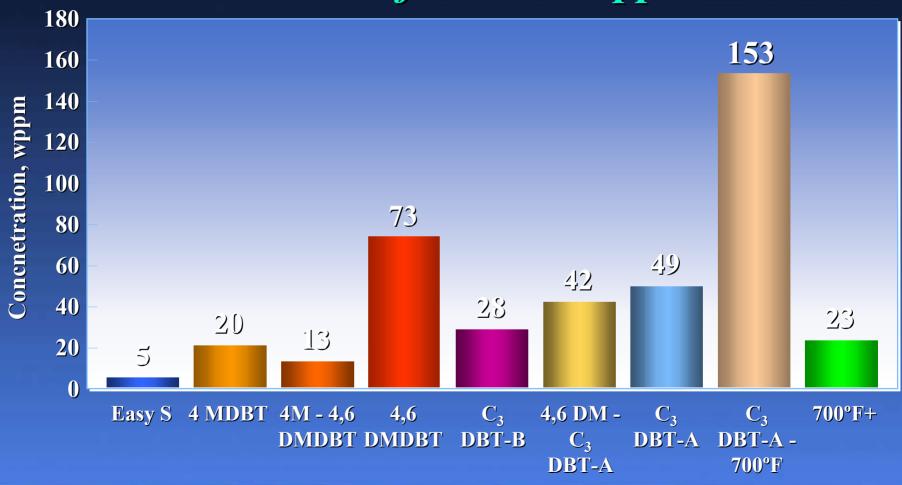
Di-Beta-Dibenzothiophenes







Concentration of Sulfur Species Total Sulfur = 405 wppm



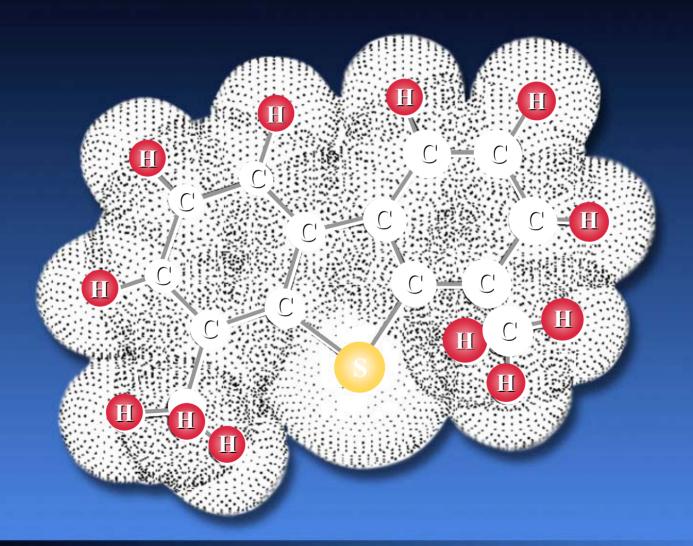


Concentration of Sulfur Species Total Sulfur = 10 wppm



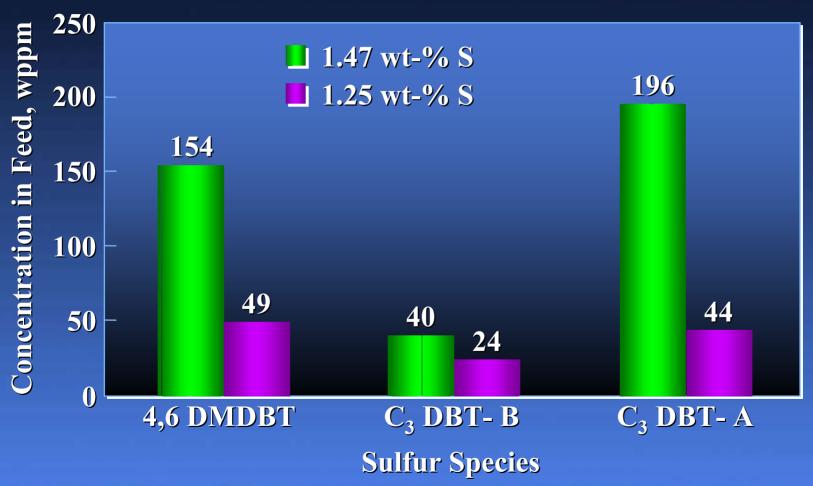


4,6-Dimethyl-Dibenzothiophene



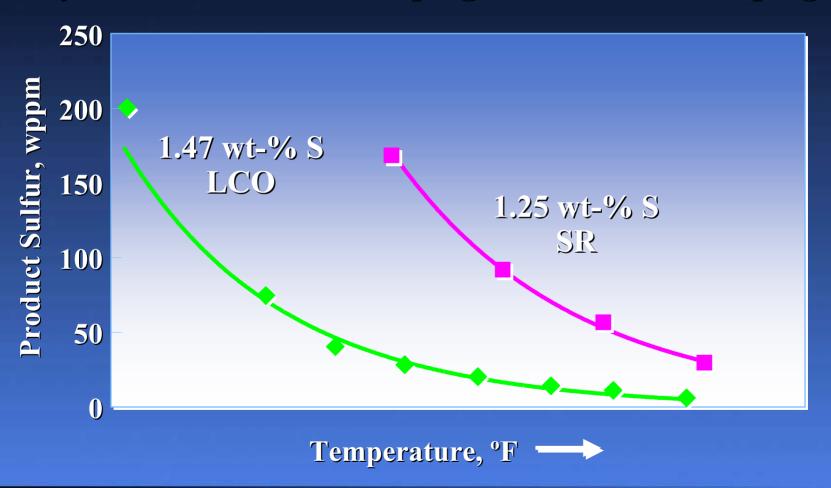


Concentration of Sulfur Species in Two Feedstocks





Product Sulfur vs. Temperature Catalyst = Ni/Mo P = 600 psig (LCO) P = 500 psig (SR)





ULSD Fundamentals Feed Issues

- Feed Total Sulfur Content is *not* a predictor of process severity required to achieve ULSD product
- Knowledge of the concentration of three
 - -4,6 Dimethyl dibenzothiophene
 - $-C_3$ DBT-B
 - -C₃ DBT-A

is *essential* in determining the process conditions required to achieve ULSD



ULSD Fundamentals Feed Issues

- Feed Nitrogen Content is a *critical* parameter
- Reactivity of Nitrogen compounds *must* be considered
- Desulfurization and Denitrogenation are inter-related: HDS and HDN can not be treated independently

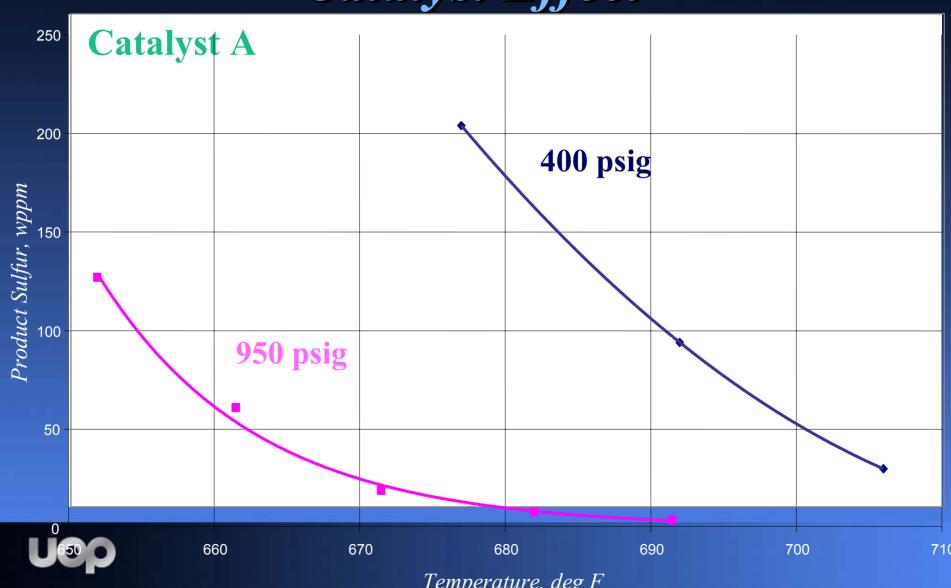


ULSD Fundamentals More Than Just Feedstock

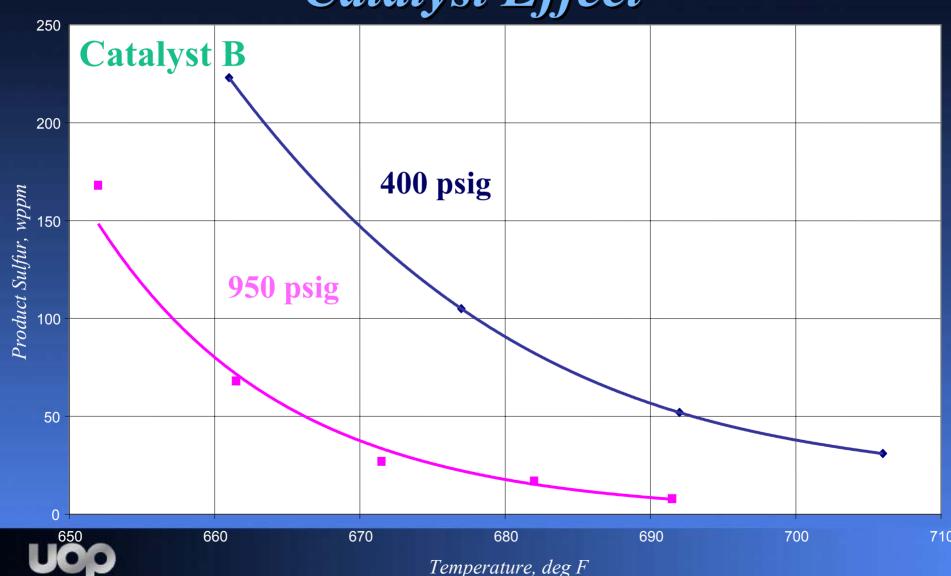
- **■** Feed Effect
 - Sulfur
 - Nitrogen
- **■** Catalyst Effect
 - What type of catalysts
 - Relative activities of commercial catalysts



ULSD Kinetics Catalyst Effect



ULSD Kinetics Catalyst Effect



ULSD Fundamentals

- At ULSD (~10 wppm S), all sulfur species have disappeared except for three
- Desulfurization and Denitrogenation are inter-related
- Catalyst type and activity affect the performance
- Hydrotreating unit operating conditions are equally important



Hydroprocessing Solutions to Clean Fuels











Process Objectives

Consistent Performance

■ Need robust design to produce ULSD day in and day out

Reliability is Key

■ At <10 ppm S, off spec. products can not be blended off & need to be re-processed

No By-passing

■ A small degree of by-passing or mal-distribution in the reactor will lead to off-spec. materials

Need best designed and well run unit to produce ULSD



Revamp Issues

■ The "Heart" of the unit: The Reactor



Factors affecting Reactor Performance

Internals

Vapor-liquid distribution
Thermal mixing Maintenance

Operations

Liquid and gas rates
Poor startup
Fouling
Upsets
Runaway

Loading

Sock vs. dense Catalyst handling Loading profile

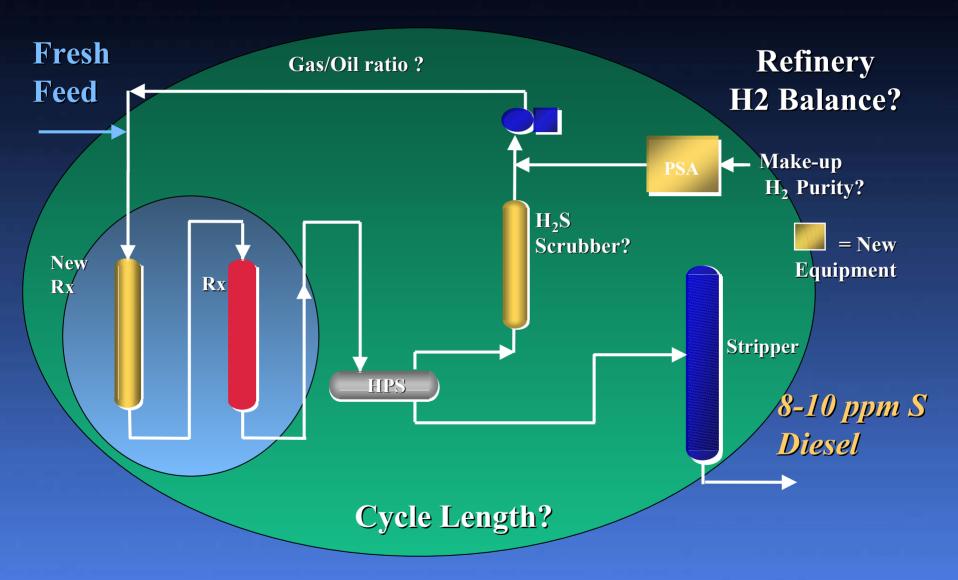


Revamp Issues

- The "Heart" of the unit: The Reactor
- **■** The Rest of the unit



REVAMP ISSUES





Other Considerations in Making ULSD

- Cetane
- Density
- Flash
- Cold flow
- Lubricity
- Color
- Viscosity



Hydroprocessing Solutions to Clean Fuels

- **ULSD Fundamentals: Feed issues**
- **■** Revamp issues
- New unit design considerations
- **■** Other issues



Technology Options for Hydroprocessing Units

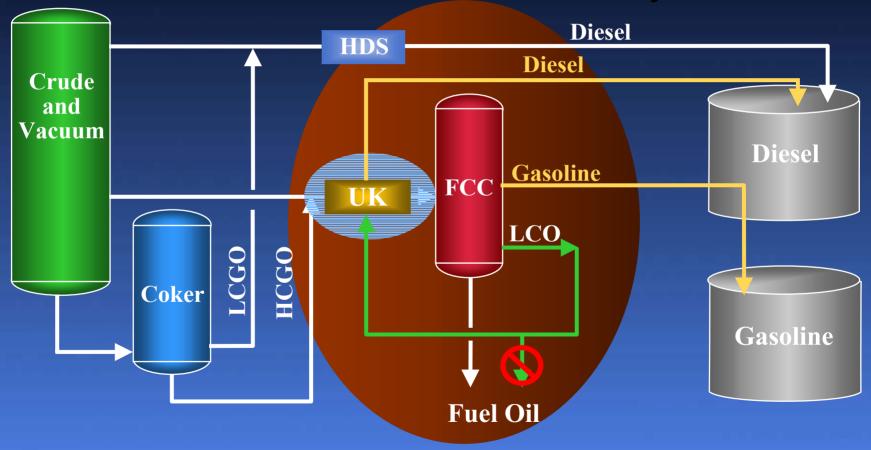
LP	HP	VGO HTU	MHC	HC	HC
U	U	+	+	+	
L	L	U	\mathbf{U}	U	
S	S	\mathbf{L}	\mathbf{L}	\mathbf{L}	
D	D	S	\mathbf{S}	S	
		D	D	D	

Compliance No ROI Compliance Potential ROI Compliance
Potential
ROI
Flexibility

Compliance
Good ROI
Flexibility



One Example Partial Conversion Unicracking Increases Flexibility





What Are the Implications?

Operating Issues?

Revamp or New Unit?



A New Set of Operating Issues

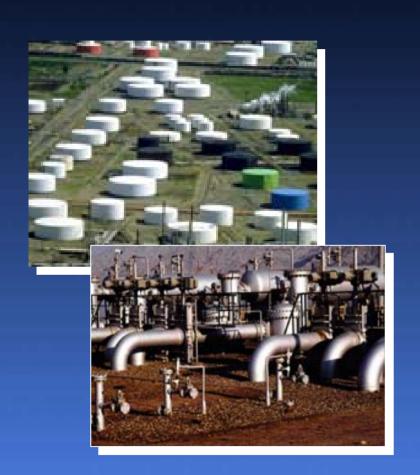


- Is it reliable enough?
- You can't run at 5 wppm S
 - Feed changes
 - Compliance margins
- Feed bypassing
 - Reactor maldistribution
 - Leaking heat exchangers

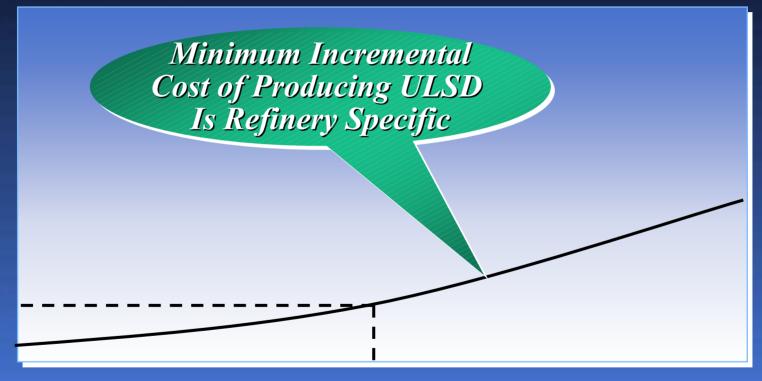
What Are the Implications?



Refinery Implications



- Requirements for system cleanup
- Product segregation costs
 - Manifolding
 - Proof tanks
- Increased hydrogen demand
- **■** Product distribution



Distribution, 150 US Refineries

What Are the Implications?

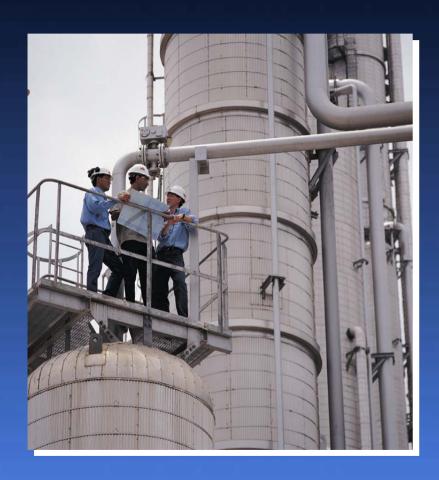
Operating Issues?

Revamp
or New Unit?

Refinery
Issues?

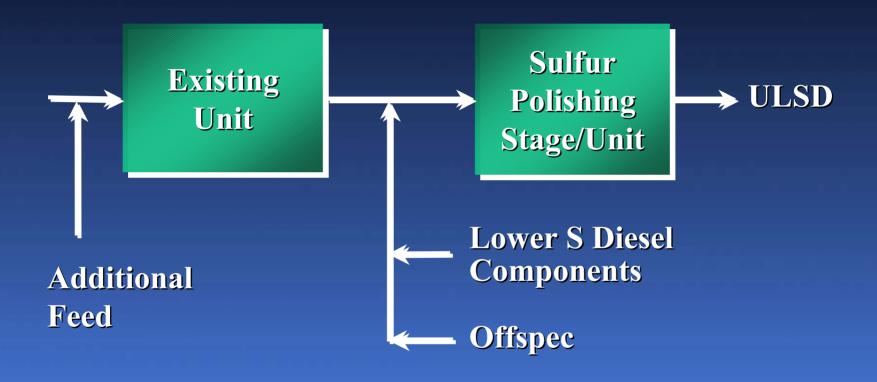


Capacity Implications of ULSD



- Yield loss
- Must process materials that were previously high quality blend stocks
 - Hydrocracked diesel
 - Merox treated kerosene
- Reprocessing flexibility
 - Startup, shutdown and emergency procedures
 - Routing of offspec material

Capacity Implications of ULSD





Median Cost of Producing ULSD



Distribution, 150 US Refineries



What Are the Implications?



Flexibility for the Future



Fuel Cel

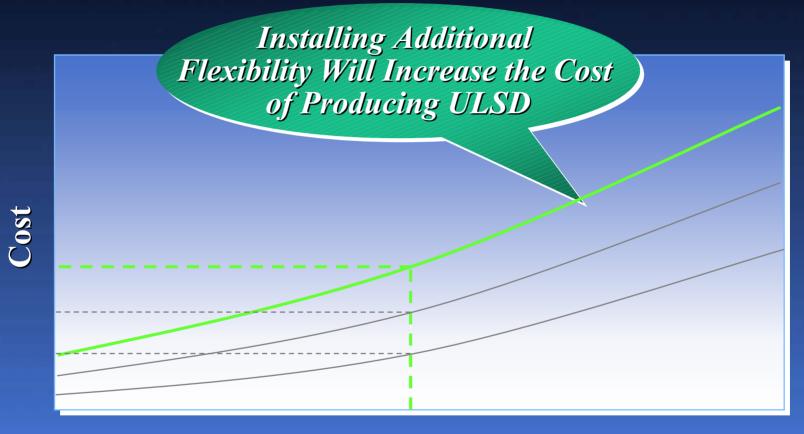
- Expansion of diesel fuel market
- Off road diesel
- Evolving diesel specifications
 - Cetane?
 - Aromatics?
 - T95 distillation?
- **■** More difficult feeds

Flexibility Implications of ULSD



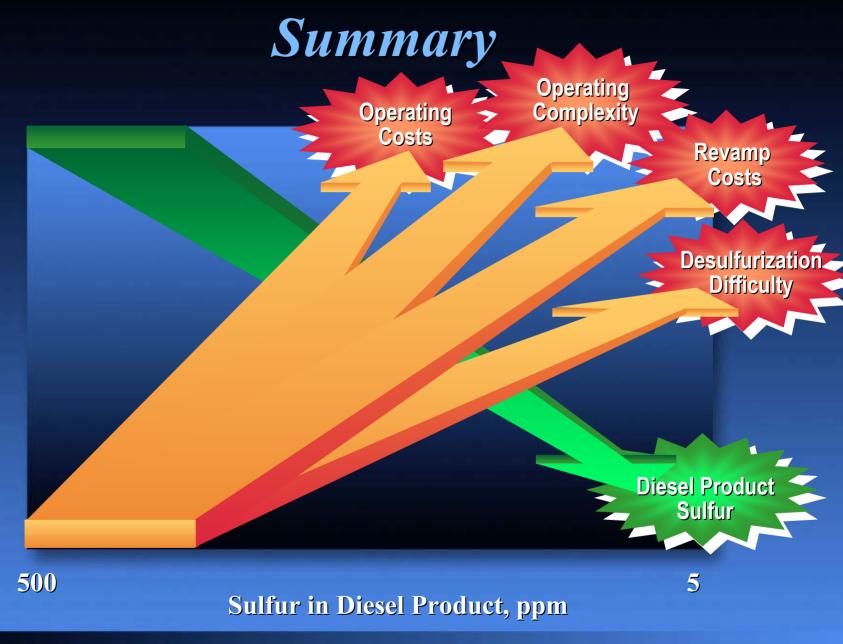


Median Cost of Producing ULSD



Distribution, 150 US Refineries







Conclusions



- Making ULSD is similar to making a high purity chemical
- Unit operations and product distribution will be more complex and more expensive
- Simple unit revamps may not be enough
- Couple short term plans for ULSD with strategies for diesel product flexibility to achieve the most cost effective, long term solution





